

Imperial Edict of Milan.
Abolished all laws against the
Christian religion, granted
liberty of worship, restored
all confiscated property,
entitled the Church to acquire
real estate & to accept
testamentary bequests, and
made the celebration of the Sunday
obligatory for the empire.

313

Induction

a method of reckoning years,
based upon a cycle of Fifteen
years, beginning with the year
313

Note: $4712 + 313 = 5025$

And $5025 \div 15 = 335$

This is one of the factors exiguum used.

Jan 1, AD 313

Roman Indiction

Introduced by Constantine I.

Sequence of yr numbers was divided into 15-yr interval; ea. interval being an Indiction. The cycle was COUNTED as beginning JAN 1, AD 313. The yr AD 1 would therefore have been 4th yr of induction
To find the # of the yr in current induction:

add 3 to date
Divide by 15; the remainder being
the number

Ex. 1950

$$\text{Add } 3 = 1953$$

$$\div \text{ by } 15 = 130.2 \quad (= 130 \frac{3}{15})$$

$$\text{Rem} = .2(15) = 3$$

The no. of yr in present Roman
Indiction is 3 (the remainder)

313

1912 Dates J-BK

Constantine was the first
to sanction Christian buildings

313 AD.

Edict of Milan was promulgated
Constantine made Christianity lawful
throughout the Roman Empire. Persecution
of Christians began in earnest under Nero
(AD 54-68), was formally ended by
Constantine who was called "the 13th Apostle":
In 303 he had launched the last great
persecution against church officials and
Christian books & bldgs. He was a non
worshipper but won battle of Milian Bridge

with Christian crosses on his soldiers shields. (312)
the Edict of Milan was promulgated by
Constantine & Licinian (emperor of the East)
as well. Property was restored to them
and bishops were given a share of civil
administration.

313

1912 Dates J-BK

Edict of Milan
by Constantine

There was an alliance between Constantine and Licinius.

313

1912 Dates J-BK

Appius Claudius began the Roman
Water System

Constantine fought against
the Franks.

Licinius fought MAXIMIUS.
MAXIMIUS was defeated and
committed suicide in TARSO S.

313

1912 Dates J-BK

Edict of Milan

313-323

1912 Dates J-BK

Rome.

Constantine & Licinius were
the only rulers in the Empire
Constantine in the West
Licinius in the East.

Early 313

Licinius had married Constantine's half-sister Constantia. Meanwhile Maximinus Daia crossed the Bosphorus into Europe and seized Byzantium and Heraclea.

Licinius marched against the invader.

30 April 313
30

Licinius & Maximinus Daia met
on the plain of the River ERGENUS, near
HADRIANOPOLIS in Thrace. Licinius
had 30,000 men vs Maximinus's 70,000
but by superior tactics he was able to
gain the upper hand!

Maximinus fled the battlefield dressed
as a slave, stopping only to collect his family
and a few close associates, he hurried

across Asia Minor, hoping to hold the
Taurus passes against his pursuers. The
forts he built proved little obstacle to Licinius
troops, however and by midsummer 313
he was under close siege by land & sea
at Tarsus. He chose suicide but he took a
poison which proved slow-acting, drove him
mad with pain and took 4 days to kill.

On the slopes of the VATICAN hill, Constantine created a high terrace on which the Basilica of Saint Peter was constructed.

This was replaced by the present building in the 16th century (1506-1626)

Constantine built the 1st St Peter's in site of Vatican cemetery and an early shrine to St. Peter. This was a wood-roofed basilica. Supposedly it was built

over the grave of St. Peter.

Here Charlemagne was crowned in 800
and many other emperors & popes.

AD 313

Edict of Milan; Christianity
granted toleration in Roman Empire

313 AD

Edict of MEDOLANUM
in favor of the Christians
(paganism briefly restored
by Julian the Apostate 361-3)

313AD

Licinius I co-ruled
Maximian II Dacia in 313, but
was defeated by Constantine I
at Hadrianopolis (Adrianople, Edirne)
and Chrysopolis (Üsküdar, Scutari)

Jan 1, AD 313

Roman Indiction was established.

It is a number in a 15-year cycle as a fiscal term

1) Add 3 to any given year in the Christian era Era.

2) Divide by 15. The remainder is the Roman Indiction. If there is no remainder, it is 15.

$$313 + 3 = 316$$

Divide by 15 $\frac{316}{15} = 21 \text{ Rem } 1$

$\therefore 315 = \text{Roman Indiction } 1$

Constantine & his fellow emperor
met in MILAN and there
issued the so-called Edict
of MILAN, confirming
Galens' edict of 309 which
stated that Christianity would
be tolerated throughout the empire.
The edict in effect made Christianity
a lawful religion, although it did

not make Christianity the official
state religion

Mulvian Bridge.

after Battle & death of Maxentius
wife Valeria Maximilla (daughter
of Galerius & Valeria (daughter of Diocletian)
probably died also

the son of Galerius & Valeria

Valerius Romulus had died in
309

heiness killed Condilions,
(allegiant's son of Gabrus)
ordered him killed
Valera had adopted Condilions

July/Aug 313

Maximinus DAIA committed
suicide at TARSIUS

Constantine & Licinius extended
restriction of Church property to the Christians
of the eastern provinces, but there was
no attempt to limit or forbid the worship
of the old gods.

Licinius celebrated his victory over Maximinus Daia by a bloodbath. First he executed CANDIDIANUS, illegitimate son of Soterius. Next was SEVERIANUS, son of emperor SEVERUS II. Maximinus Daia's son and daughter (8 & 7 respectively) were likewise put to death; their mother thrown into the River Orontes and drowned. Finally Valeria, daughter of Diocletian and widow of Soterius was discovered in disguise

at Thessalonica. She too was arrested & killed.

313

Lateran Council (First)

held at Rome

decided against the DONATISTS

Constantine issued edict of
Milan legalizing Christianity

308AD ; 313

LICINIUS

b 250AD - d 325AD

Roman emperor. He became co-emperor with Galerius, being given the rule of ILLYRICUM (308AD); after death of Galerius he added Greece and Thrace to his territories. He allied himself with CONSTANTINE I and defeated MAXIMIN in 313, thus becoming sole ruler in the East. He subsequently fell out with Constantine I who defeated

him (314 AD) and forced him to cede all his European territories but Thrace. War was resumed in 324 AD and Constantine I defeated Licinius at ADRIANOPE and CHRYSTOPOLIS. Licinius was imprisoned and finally put to death (325 AD)

Edict of Milan by Constantine I proclaims religious tolerance.

Constantine to Gregory I
Christianity, a recognized religion;
alliance with the state; rising
influence of Roman See; persecution
of pagans and heretics; ecumenical
councils and creeds; Augustine
and the intellectual foundation
of the medieval Church; plane of
cleavage between East and West

and seniors; or else of the god of Constantine,^②
who comes we know not whence, shall
prove superior to our deities ... let no one henceforth
doubt what god he ought to worship."

Whether or not Licinius used such words,
many of his followers were influenced by
these feelings. Accordingly, the victory of
Constantine was accepted as a verdict in
favor of Christianity, and before the end
of the century Christianity became the state
religion.

313

Edict of Milan issued by
Constantine and Licinius recognized
Christianity as a lawful religion
in the Roman Empire

Jan 1, 313 AD

Constantine I started Roman
Indiction

AD 1 is the 4th year
of an indiction

Rule: Add 3 to date

Divide by 15

Remainder is the #

For 1985, the number of the
year in the present Roman Indiction

also Fellow citizens LICKWILLS

Constantino Edict of Milan

- 1) Christianity became legal and
the old religion
- 2) Freed people shall be returned
- 3) Sunday shall be a day of worship

Eusebius' Church History

313-313

DURANT

Constantine and Licinius divide
the Empire

Early in 313

DURANT

CONSTANTINE AND LICINIUS met at MILAN
to co-ordinate their rule.

They issued an "Edict of Milan,"
confirming religious toleration proclaimed
by GAIERIUS, extending it to all religions,
and ordering the restoration of Christian
property seized during the recent
persecution.

Constantine returned to the defense of Gaul, and LICINIUS moved eastward to overwhelm MAXIMINUS.

The death of MAXIMINUS shortly afterward left Constantine and LICINIUS the unchallenged rulers of the Empire. Licinius married Constantine's sister.

Edict of MEDOLANUM (MILAN)
by Constantine I and LICINIUS.
Licinius defeats Maximinus II Daia
at Campus Serenus.

The years of co-operation between Constantine and Licinius were those of an uneasy truce rather than true friendship. Their political alliance was cemented in 313 when Licinius married Constantine's half-sister Constantia at Milan.

① By 313 Constantine had already decided to make Christianity a key part of his policies, ② Constantine was determined

to tolerate a rival for only so long as
was absolutely necessary

Summer 313

The death of Maximinus Daia at Tarsus left control of the Roman empire in the hands of two men: Constantine holding the western provinces including Italy and North Africa; Licinius those of the Balkans and the east.

Licinius had come to power in 308. He was appointed over Constantine's head as Augustus in the west to replace the unfortunate Severus II. His center of

power remained in the Balkans

313 AD

CONSTANTINE'S PROCLAMATION
OF TOLERANCE TOWARD CHRISTIANS
BECAME THE ESTABLISHED
POLICY

M. Daia committed suicide
at Tarsus.

Edit of Milan.

Issued under Emperor Constantine
by which legal personality of
Christian Churches recognized
and all religions officially
tolerated

313 AD

Edit of Milan: Constantine establishes tolerance of Christianity

3/3 AD

Constantine issued the edict of Milan which legalized Christianity throughout the Empire and put it on a par with all the pagan cults. Constantine waited till he was on his deathbed before receiving Baptism.

He distributed the empire into prefectures, dioceses, and provinces; the bishops thus gained great influence and shared in the authority of civil administration

313 A.D.

Edict of Milan, followed years of
brutal Roman persecution of Christians
guaranteed freedom and "complete
toleration" of all religions

313AD

The Oldest Bridge over the Rhine
near Cologne

Constantine comes to terms
with Licinius, who crushes
Maximin

Constantine issues edit
Milan Edict of Toleration.